

Production of solid preparations of water-soluble, sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble active compounds

- 5 The invention relates to a process for producing solid preparations of at least one water-soluble, sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble active compound suitable for the food and animal feed sectors or for pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications. In addition the invention relates to oily
10 suspensions containing these preparations and to their use as additive to animal feeds, foods, pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

- Numerous active compounds suitable for the food and animal feed
15 sectors or for pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications, for example fat-soluble vitamins, carotenoids, but also the natural pigments curcumin and carmine, because of their water insolubility and their sensitivity to oxidation, can only be used in the form of specially stabilized preparations. Direct use of
20 the crystalline materials, inter alia, for coloring aqueous foods, as feed additives or as active compounds in cosmetic preparations is generally not possible. The high requirements with respect to bioavailability, coloring properties and dispersibility, in particular in aqueous media, but also in
25 lipophilic media, can only be met by means of special formulations.

- Satisfactory color yields may only be achieved in the case of direct coloring of foods by means of preparations in which the
30 active compounds, for example carotenoids, are present in finely divided form and, if appropriate, are protected from oxidation by protecting colloids. These formulations used in animal feeds lead to a higher bioavailability of the active compounds and thus indirectly to improved coloring effects, for example in egg yolk
35 pigmentation or fish pigmentation.

- A number of very varied formulation processes are already known from the literature which all have the purpose of reducing the crystallite size of the active compounds and bringing it to a
40 particle size range of less than 10 μm .

- Numerous methods, described, inter alia, in Chimia 21, 329 (1967), WO 91/06292 and in WO 94/19411, make use of grinding carotenoids using a colloid mill and thus achieve particle sizes
45 of from 2 to 10 μm .

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- a) dissolving or dispersing at least one of the abovementioned active compounds in an aqueous molecular dispersion or colloidal dispersion of a proteinaceous protecting colloid,
- 5 b) flocculating the proteinaceous protecting colloid together with the active compound out of the dispersion
- and
- 10 c) separating off the flocculated solid from the water and any solvents additionally used and subsequently converting them into a dry powder.

Active compounds which are suitable for the purposes of the present invention for the food and animal nutrition sectors or for pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications are, for example, the following compounds:

Fat-soluble vitamins, for example the K vitamins, vitamin A and derivatives such as vitamin A acetate, vitamin A propionate or vitamin A palmitate, vitamin D₂ and vitamin D₃ and also vitamin E and derivatives. Vitamin E in this context is natural or synthetic α -, β -, γ - or δ -tocopherol, preferably natural or synthetic α -tocopherol, and also tocotrienol. Vitamin E derivatives are, for example, tocopheryl-C₁-C₂₀-carboxylic esters, such as tocopheryl acetate or tocopheryl palmitate.

Water-soluble vitamins, for example ascorbic acid and its salts such as sodium ascorbate and vitamin C derivatives such as sodium, calcium or magnesium ascorbyl-2-monophosphate or calcium ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate, calcium pantothenate, panthenol, vitamin B₁ (thiamine), as hydrochloride, nitrate or pyrophosphate, vitamin B₂ (riboflavin) and its phosphates, vitamin B₆ and salts, vitamin B₁₂, biotin, folic acid and folic acid derivatives such as tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, nicotinic acid and nicotinamide.

Polyunsaturated fatty acids, for example linoleic acid, linolenic acid, arachidonic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosahexaenoic acid.

Natural food pigments such as carotenoids, curcumin, carmine or chlorophyll.

Water-insoluble or sparingly water-soluble organic UV filter substances, for example compounds selected from the group consisting of triazines, anilides, benzophenones, triazoles,

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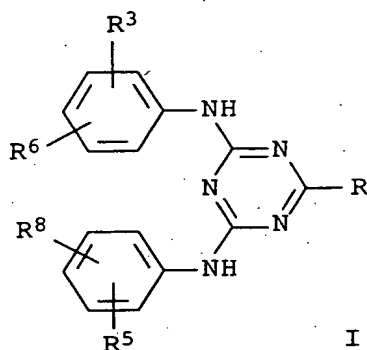
cinnamides and sulfonated benzimidazoles.

For cosmetic uses as light screens, active compounds are particularly 1,3,5-triazine derivatives of the formula I

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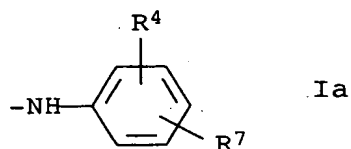
where the substituents independently of one another have the following meaning:

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R is hydrogen, halogen, OH, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₁-C₂₀-alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀-alkoxyalkyl, C₁-C₂₀-hydroxyalkoxy, NR¹R²,

or a radical of the formula Ia:

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R¹ and R²

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are hydrogen, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₆-C₁₂-aryl which may be substituted by one or more C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₇-C₁₀-aralkyl which may be substituted by one or more C₁-C₄-alkyl, heteroaryl which may be substituted by one or more C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₅-C₈-cycloalkyl;

40 R³ to R⁵

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are hydrogen, OH, NR⁹R¹⁰, C₁-C₂₀-alkoxy, C₆-C₁₂-aryl which may be substituted by one or more C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₇-C₁₀-aralkyl which may be substituted by one or more C₁-C₄-alkyl, heteroaryl which may be substituted by one or more C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₅-C₈-cycloalkyl;

- 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl,
1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl,
1,1,3-trimethylhexyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylpentyl, n-nonyl,
n-decyl, n-undecyl, 1-methylundecyl, n-dodecyl,
5 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethylhexyl, n-tridecyl, n-tetradecyl,
n-pentadecyl, n-hexadecyl, n-heptadecyl, n-octadecyl, n-nonadecyl
or n-eicosyl.

- Halogen for R is fluorine, bromine, iodine, or preferably
10 chlorine.

- Alkoxy radicals for R and R³ to R⁸ which come into consideration
are straight-chain and branched radicals having from 1 to 20
carbons, preferably having from 1 to 12 carbons, particularly
15 preferably having from 1 to 8 carbons.

For example they are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| methoxy | ethoxy |
| 20 isopropoxy | n-propoxy |
| 1-methylpropoxy | n-butoxy |
| n-pentoxy | 2-methylpropoxy |
| 3-methylbutoxy | 1,1-dimethylpropoxy |
| 2,2-dimethylpropoxy | hexoxy |
| 25 1-methyl-1-ethylpropoxy | heptoxy |
| octoxy | 2-ethylhexoxy |

- Hydroxyalkoxy radicals which come into consideration for R are
the abovementioned alkoxy radicals having an additional terminal
30 hydroxyl function.

- Cycloalkyl radicals for R¹ to R⁵ and R⁹ to R¹⁴ are preferably
branched or unbranched C₃-C₁₀-cycloalkyl radicals such as
cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl,
35 1-methylcyclopropyl, 1-ethylcyclopropyl, 1-propylcyclopropyl,
1-butylcyclopropyl, 1-pentylcyclopropyl,
1-methyl-1-butylcyclopropyl, 1,2-dimethylcyclopropyl,
1-methyl-2-ethylcyclopropyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl or
cyclodecyl. Preference is given to C₅-C₈-cycloalkyl such as
40 cyclopentyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, and in particular
cyclohexyl.

- The cycloalkyl radicals can be unsubstituted or substituted by
one or more, for example 1 to 3, radicals such as halogen, for
example fluorine, chlorine or bromine, cyano, nitro, amino,
45 C₁-C₄-alkylamino, C₁-C₄-dialkylamino, hydroxyl, C₁-C₄-alkyl,
C₁-C₄-alkoxy or other radicals, or can contain, in the ring, 1 to

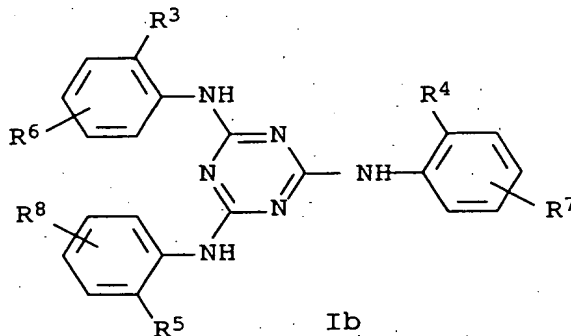
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or a spacer and R^{18} is a C_1-C_6 -alkyl radical or a phenyl radical and r has values of from 1 to 9.

The term polysiloxanes comprises, for example, a radical selected from the group of the general formula consisting of $A-[Si(R^{19})_2-O]_s-Si(R^{19})_2-A$ or $(R^{19})_3-Si-[O-Si(R^{19})_2]_t-[O-Si(R^{19})-(A)]_q-O-Si(R^{19})_3$, where A is a chemical bond or a spacer and R^{19} is a C_1-C_6 -alkyl radical or phenyl radical, s and t have values of from 4 to 250 and q has values from 1 to 30.

10 Examples of silanyltriazines where R^{12} is a radical of the formula $Sp-Sil$ may be found in EP-A-0 933 376.

In the foreground are triazine compounds of the formula Ib,



where R^3 to R^5 are in the ortho position to the phenylamino radical of the triazine.

30 Preference for use as light screen is given to dry powders comprising at least one 1,3,5-triazine derivative of the formula Ib where the substituents independently of one another have the following meaning:

35 R^3 to R^5

hydrogen, OH;

R^6 to R^8

40 C_1-C_{12} -alkoxy, $-C(=O)-X-R^{12}$;

X O, NR^{14} ;

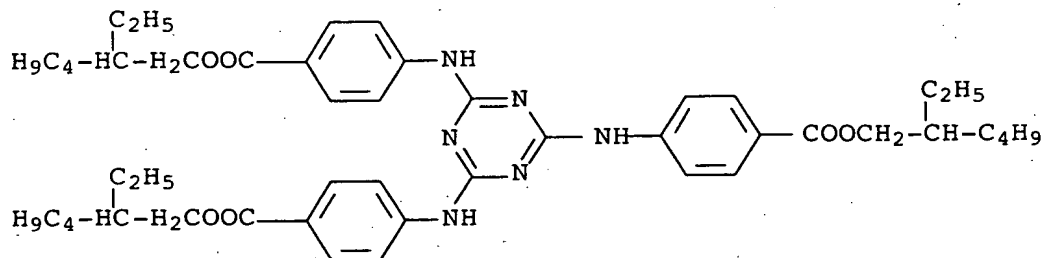
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R¹² and R¹⁴hydrogen, C₄-C₈-alkyl.

- 5 A particularly advantageous UVB filter is
2,4,6-trianilino-p-(carbo-2'-ethylhexyl-1'-oxy)-1,3,5-triazine,
which is marketed by BASF Aktiengesellschaft under the trade name
Uvinul® T150.

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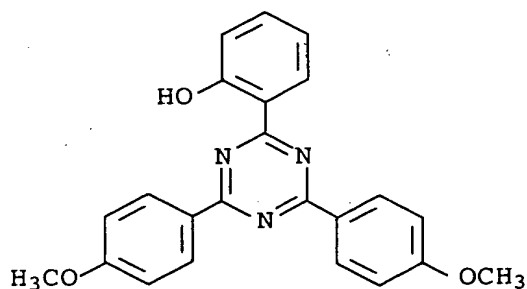
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- 20 Uvinul® T150 is distinguished by good UV absorption properties
with an extremely high extinction coefficient > 1500 at 314 nm.

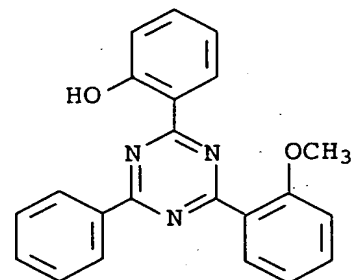
Further sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic UV
filter substances from the group of the triazines include the

- 25 following compounds described in WO 94/05645 and EP-A-0 444 323:

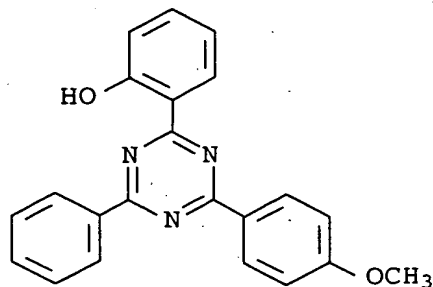
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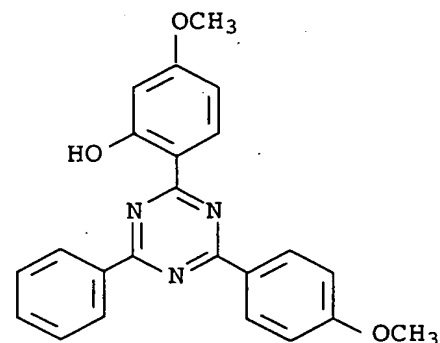
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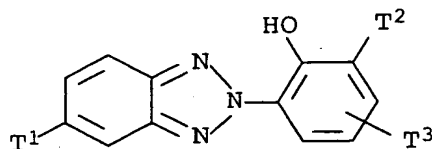
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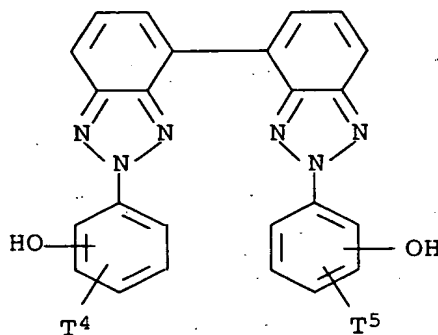
Particular preference is given to N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(2-ethylphenyl)ethanediamide.

Preferred triazoles are compounds of the formula III in which, independently of one another, T^1 is C_1-C_{18} -alkyl or hydrogen and T^2 and T^3 are C_1-C_{18} -alkyl.



III

15 A further preferred compound class of water-insoluble triazoles are compounds of the formula IIIa where T^4 and T^5 independently of one another are C_1-C_{18} -alkyl.



IIIa

Representatives of the group of water-insoluble triazoles which are also preferred are compounds of the formulae IIb and IIc where T^6 and T^7 independently of one another are C_1-C_{18} -alkyl, preferably tert-butyl, $-C(CH_3)_2-CH_2-C(CH_3)_3$ or 2-ethylhexyl. In the case of the particularly preferred compound of the formula IIIa, both radicals T^6 and T^7 are $-C(CH_3)_2-CH_2-C(CH_3)_3$. T^8 in the formula IIc is also C_1-C_{18} -alkyl, preferably methyl.

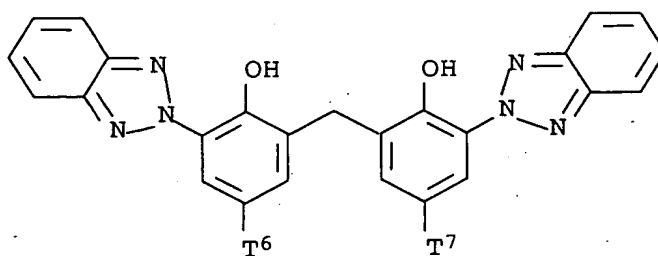
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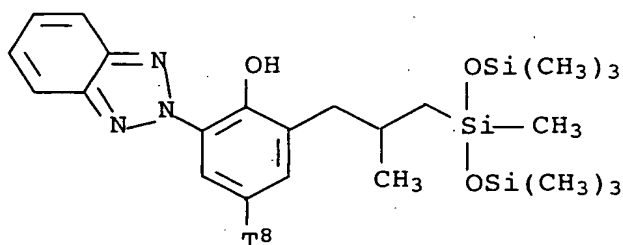
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IIIb

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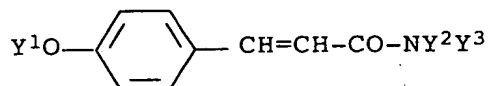


IIIc

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Preferred cinnamides are compounds of the formula IV where independently of one another Y^1 and Y^2 are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and Y^3 is aryl, preferably phenyl or 4-methoxyphenyl.

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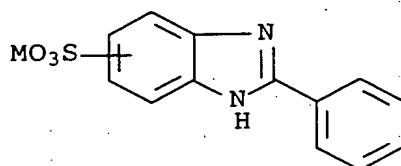


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IV

Preferred sulfonated benzimidazoles are compounds of the formula V where M is hydrogen, an alkali metal, preferably sodium, or an alkaline earth metal such as magnesium, calcium or zinc.

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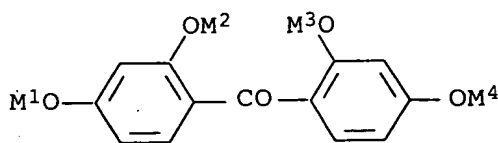
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Preferred benzophenones are compounds of the formula VI where independently of one another M^1 to M^4 are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, M^1 and M^4 are preferably methyl or ethyl and M^2 and M^3 are preferably hydrogen.

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VI

Further water-soluble, sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble active compounds are minerals, amino acids, proteins or enzymes.

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Minerals can be, for example, iron sulfate, zinc sulfate, manganese sulfate, copper sulfate, calcium sulfate, sodium sulfate, copper oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium fluoride, potassium chloride, potassium iodide, sodium chloride, calcium iodate, calcium phosphate, magnesium phosphate, potassium phosphate, sodium phosphate or iron phosphate, cobalt carbonate, sodium selenate or silicic acid and its salts. The amount of minerals used, for example in the animal nutrition sector, depends in each case on the requirements of the animals to be fed.

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Amino acids can be in general all known physiologically compatible α -amino acids. Preferably these are alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, cystine, glutamine, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, hippuric acid, serine, and taurine. Particular preference is given to lysine, methionine and cysteine.

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Enzymes in this context are preferably phosphatases, glucanases and if appropriate esterases or lipases, the latter in encapsulated form.

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Other active compounds can be:

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Compounds having vitamin or coenzyme character, for example choline chloride, carnitine, γ -butyrobetaine, lipoic acid, creatine, ubiquinones, S-methylmethionine, S-adenosylmethionine.

Feed antibiotics for medicated feed and microorganisms for improving digestion.

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Water-insoluble active compounds in this context are those compounds whose water solubility at 20°C is less than 0.05% by weight, preferably less than 0.01% by weight.

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For further details on the abovementioned protecting colloids, see R.A. Morton, Fat Soluble Vitamins, Intern. Encyclopedia of Food and Nutrition, Vol. 9, Pergamon Press 1970, pp. 128-131.

- 5 The water solubility or water swellability of the abovementioned polymers is dependent on temperature, pH and ionic strength of the solution.

The term flocculating out means those processes in a colloidal system which cause deposition, in the form of flakes, of the particles dispersed in this system and thus cause the sol/gel transition. Particles can generally be flocculated out by adding flocculation aids, electrolytes, polyelectrolytes, colloids of opposite charge or by heating and thus by denaturing the protein.

- 15 An advantageous method for flocculating out the proteinaceous protecting colloid in process step b) features setting the pH of the dispersion to a value in the range of the isoelectric point of the protein used as protecting colloid. This range comprises according to the invention one pH unit above and below the isoelectric point, preferably 0.5 pH units, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 0.2 pH units. Very particularly preferably, the flocculation is initiated by setting the pH of the dispersion to a value corresponding to the isoelectric point of the protein used as protecting colloid.

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The solid which has flocculated out can be separated off from the water and from any additionally used organic solvents in a manner known per se, for example by filtration or centrifugation.

- 30 The material can be converted into a dry powder, inter alia, by spray-drying, freeze-drying or drying in a fluidized bed, possibly also in the presence of a coating material. Suitable coating materials are, inter alia, corn starch, silicic acid or tricalcium phosphate.

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During the lyophilization of the separated solid, cryoprotective substances can be added, for example trehalose or polyvinylpyrrolidones.

- 40 A preferred embodiment of the abovementioned process is that the suspension produced in process step a) is ground before the flocculation. In this case, the active compound is preferably suspended in crystalline form before the grinding operation.

- 45 The grinding can be performed in a manner known per se, for example using a ball mill. Depending on the type of mill used, grinding is continued until the particles have a mean particle

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size D[4.3], determined via Fraunhofer diffraction, of from 0.1 to 100 μm , preferably from 0.2 to 50 μm , particularly preferably from 0.5 to 30 μm , very particularly preferably from 0.8 to 20 μm , in particular from 1.0 to 10 μm . The term D[4.3] denotes the
5 volume-weighted mean diameter (see handbook on the Malvern Mastersizer S, Malvern Instruments Ltd., UK).

Further details on grinding and the equipment used therefor may be found, inter alia, in Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial
10 Chemistry, Sixth Edition, 1999, Electronic Release, Size Reduction, Chapter 3.6.: Wet Grinding, and in EP-A-0 498 824.

A variant of the inventive process which is also preferred is that the dispersion in stage a) comprises the following steps:

- 15
- a₁) dissolving one or more of the abovementioned active compounds in a water-miscible organic solvent or a mixture of water and a water-miscible organic solvent, or
 - 20 a₂) dissolving one or more of the abovementioned active compounds in a water-immiscible organic solvent and
 - a₃) mixing the solution obtained by a₁) or a₂) with an aqueous molecular dispersion or colloidal dispersion of a
25 proteinaceous protecting colloid, the hydrophobic phase of the active compound being produced as nanodisperse phase.

The water-miscible solvents used in stage a₁) are primarily water-miscible, thermally stable, volatile solvents which only
30 contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, such as alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones and acetals. Expediently, those solvents are used which are at least 10% water-miscible, have a boiling point below 200°C and/or have less than 10 carbons. Particularly preferably, methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, 1,2-butanediol
35 1-methyl ether, 1,2-propanediol 1-n-propyl ether, tetrahydrofuran or acetone is used.

The term "a water-immiscible organic solvent" for the purposes of the present invention is an organic solvent having a water
40 solubility at atmospheric pressure of less than 10%. Possible solvents which come into consideration here are, inter alia, halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons, for example methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, carboxylic esters such as dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, propylene
45 carbonate, ethyl formate, methyl, ethyl or isopropyl acetate, and ethers such as methyl tert-butyl ether. Preferred water-immiscible organic solvents are the following compounds

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selected from the group consisting of dimethyl carbonate, propylene carbonate, ethyl formate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate and methyl tert-butyl ether.

- 5 When a water-immiscible solvent is used in accordance with process step a₂), it can be advantageous to free the dispersion obtained after process step a₃) from the water-immiscible solvent, for example by distillation, before the protein is flocculated out in step b).

- 10 The inventive process, in addition, is preferably the preparation of carotenoid-containing dry powders.

Particularly preferred carotenoid-containing dry powders

- 15 according to the invention are those which comprise the following active compounds, selected from the group consisting of astaxanthin, β -carotene, β -apo-8'-carotenal, β -apo-8'-carotenic acid ethyl ester, canthaxanthin, citranaxanthin, echinenone, lutein, lycopene and zeaxanthin.

- 20 In the very particularly preferred production process for the abovementioned carotenoid-containing dry powders

- a) one or more carotenoids are dissolved in a water-miscible
25 organic solvent, or a mixture of water and a water-miscible organic solvent, at temperatures above 30°C,
b) the resultant solution is mixed with an aqueous casein solution or caseinate solution,
30 c) the casein or caseinate is flocculated out of the dispersion together with the carotenoid at a pH of the dispersion which is in the region of the isoelectric point of casein or caseinate,
35 d) the flocculated solid is separated off from the water and solvent and dried.

- The abovementioned carotenoid-containing preparations are
40 generally prepared in such a manner that at least one carotenoid is dissolved in a water-miscible organic solvent at temperatures above 30°C, preferably from 50°C to 240°C, in particular from 100°C to 200°C, particularly preferably from 140°C to 180°C, if appropriate under pressure.

- 45 Since the action of high temperatures under some circumstances can decrease the desired high proportion of all-trans isomers,

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the carotenoid(s) is(are) dissolved as rapidly as possible, for example in a matter of seconds, for example in from 0.1 to 10 seconds, particularly preferably in less than 1 second. For rapid production of the molecular dispersion, the use of elevated pressure, for example in the range from 20 bar to 80 bar, preferably from 30 to 60 bar, can be advantageous.

The resultant molecular dispersion is then added directly with the possibly cooled aqueous molecular dispersion or colloidal dispersion of casein or caseinate in such a manner that a mixture temperature of about 35°C to 80°C is set.

The solvent component is transferred to the aqueous phase and the hydrophobic phase of the carotenoid(s) forms the nanodisperse phase.

For a more detailed description of the process and apparatus for the abovementioned dispersion, reference is made at this point to EP-B-0 065 193.

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The casein or caseinate is flocculated out in process step c), in particular at a pH of the dispersion in the range from 4.0 to 5.5, preferably in the range from 4.4 to 5.2, particularly preferably in the range from 4.6 to 5.0, very particularly preferably in the range from 4.7 to 4.9. Most preferably, the casein or caseinate is flocculated out at pH 4.8.

Advantageous protecting colloids are low-molecular-weight and/or high-molecular-weight casein or caseinate or mixtures thereof. Preferably, Na caseinate having a molecular weight of 10,000 to 100,000 is used, particularly preferably having an MW of from 20,000 to 60,000, for example Na caseinate from Lacto Bretagne Associés S.A. (France) having an MW of approximately 38,000.

Details of the casein/caseinate used may be found, inter alia, in Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 6th Edition, 1998 Electronic Release, Chapter 11.1., Wiley VCH, Weinheim, Germany and in CD Römpp Chemie Lexikon [Römpp's Chemistry Lexicon] Version 1.0, Stuttgart/New York: Georg Thieme Verlag 1995 and the literature cited therein.

To increase the mechanical stability of the end product, it can be expedient in some cases to add a plasticizer to the colloid, such as sugars or sugar alcohols, for example sucrose, glucose, lactose, invert sugar, sorbitol, mannitol or glycerol.

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To increase the stability of the active compound to oxidative degradation, it is advantageous to add stabilizers such as α -tocopherol, tertiary butylated hydroxytoluene, tertiary butylated hydroxyanisole, ascorbic acid or ethoxyquin. They can
5 be added to either the aqueous or solvent phase, but preferably they are dissolved together with the active compounds in the solvent phase.

Under some circumstances it can also be advantageous to dissolve
10 additionally in the solvent phase a physiologically approved oil, for example sesame oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil or peanut oil and esters of medium-chain plant fatty acids in a concentration of from 0 to 500% by weight, preferably from 10 to 300% by weight, particularly preferably from 20 to 100% by
15 weight, based on the active compound(s), which is then precipitated out extremely finely divided together with the active compounds and said additives on mixing with the aqueous phase.

20 The invention also relates to solid preparations of at least one of the abovementioned water-soluble, sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble active compounds suitable for the food and animal feed sectors or for pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications and obtainable by one of the processes mentioned at the outset.

25 Preference is given here to solid preparations comprising at least one sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble active compound suitable for the food and animal feed sectors or for pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications.

30 The active compound content in the inventive dry powders is in the range from 0.1 to 80% by weight, preferably from 1.0 to 75% by weight, particularly preferably from 5.0 to 70% by weight, very particularly preferably in the range from 20 to 65% by
35 weight.

Preferred solid preparations in this context are carotenoid-containing dry powders, in particular those dry powders containing carotenoids and selected from the group
40 consisting of astaxanthin, β -carotene, β -apo-8'-carotenal, β -apo-8'-carotenic acid ethyl ester, canthaxanthin, citranaxanthin, echinenone, lutein, lycopene and zeaxanthin.

In aqueous systems, outside the pH of the isoelectric point of
45 the proteinaceous protecting colloid used, the inventive solid preparations can be redispersed again without any problems.

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c) separating off the flocculated solid from the water and any solvents additionally used and subsequently converting them into a dry powder.

- 5 Preference is also given to those oily suspensions which comprise at least one carotenoid as active compound.

The carotenoids that can be used in the context of the invention are the known representatives of this class of substances

- 10 accessible from natural sources or synthetically. These are, for example, the following compounds: β -carotene, lycopene, lutein, astaxanthin, zeaxanthin, cryptoxanthin, citranaxanthin, canthaxanthin, echinenone, bixin, β -apo-4-carotenal, β -apo-8-carotenal, β -apo-8-carotenic esters, individually or as a
15 mixture. Preference is given to at least one carotenoid from the group consisting of astaxanthin, β -carotene, β -apo-8'-carotenal, β -apo-8'-carotenic acid ethyl ester, canthaxanthin, citranaxanthin, echinenone, lutein, lycopene and zeaxanthin. Particularly preferred carotenoids are astaxanthin and
20 canthaxanthin, very particular preference is given to astaxanthin.

- As protecting colloids, the disperse phase, in addition to the abovementioned proteinaceous compounds, for example gelatin such
25 as beef gelatin, pork gelatin or fish gelatin, gelatin hydrolyzates, casein, caseinate, whey protein and plant proteins, can also comprise starch, dextrin, pectin, gum arabic, modified starch, for example Na octenyl succinate starch, high-amylose starch (for example Hylon[®], National Starch), individually or as
30 mixtures. Typical representatives of plant proteins are gluten, zein, soybean proteins, rice proteins, potato proteins and pea proteins. However, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose and alginates can also be used. Preferred protecting
35 colloids are at least one proteinaceous protecting colloid selected from the group consisting of casein, caseinate, soybean protein, soybean protein hydrolyzates, pig gelatin and fish gelatin, or a modified starch.

- 40 For further details on the abovementioned protecting colloids, see R.A. Morton, Fat Soluble Vitamins, Intern. Encyclopedia of Food and Nutrition, Vol. 9, Pergamon Press 1970, pp. 128-131.

- To improve their properties, the protecting colloids can be
45 combined with emulsifiers.

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The inventive oily formulations, in particular the carotenoid-containing oily suspensions, are distinguished, inter alia, in that they have a water content of from 0.1 to 6% by weight, preferably from 0.2 to 4% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.5 to 3% by weight.

The mean particle size $D[4.3]$ of the disperse phase of the oily suspensions is in the range from 0.1 to 100 μm , preferably from 0.2 to 50 μm , particularly preferably from 0.5 to 30 μm , very particularly preferably from 0.8 to 20 μm , in particular in the range from 1.0 to 10 μm . The term $D[4.3]$ denotes, in this context, the volume-weighted mean diameter (see handbook on the Malvern Mastersizer S, Malvern Instruments Ltd., UK).

In the preferred carotenoid-containing oily suspensions, at least one carotenoid is present in amorphous or partially amorphous form. The proportions of carotenoids present in the amorphous form, determined from x-ray diffraction diagrams, are in the range from 30 to 100%, preferably in the range from 40 to 99%, particularly preferably from 60 to 98%, very particularly preferably in the range from 70 to 95%.

Owing to the high degree of amorphousness of the active compounds, especially the carotenoids, in the oily suspensions, these formulations exhibit a particularly high bioavailability, linked with very good color yield in the pigmenting, for example, of egg yolks or fish, for example salmon.

The content of active compounds in the oily suspensions is generally from 0.1 to 50% by weight, preferably from 0.2 to 30% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.5 to 20% by weight, very particularly preferably from 1.0 to 15% by weight, based on the total amount of the oily suspension.

The dispersion medium used can be solid or liquid at 20°C and can be not only of synthetic, mineral or plant origin, but also of animal origin. Typical representatives are, inter alia, sesame oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil or peanut oil, esters of medium-chain plant fatty acids, edible tallow, oleostearin and paraffin oil, glyceryl stearate, isopropyl myristate, diisopropyl adipate, 2-ethylhexanoic acid cetyl stearyl ester, hydrogenated polyisobutene, Vaseline, caprylic acid/capric acid triglycerides, microcrystalline wax, lanolin and stearic acid.

Preference is given in this context to edible oils that are liquid at 20°C, such as sunflower oil, palm oil, sesame oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil or peanut oil, esters of

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D[4.3] of from 0.1 to 100 μm , preferably from 0.2 to 50 μm , particularly preferably from 0.5 to 30 μm , very particularly preferably from 0.8 to 20 μm , in particular from 1.0 to 10 μm .

5 Further details on grinding and the equipment used therefor may be found, inter alia, in Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, Sixth Edition, 1999, Electronic Release, Size Reduction, Chapter 3.6.: Wet Grinding.

10 The water-miscible solvents used in process variant c) are especially water-miscible, thermally stable volatile solvents comprising only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, such as alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones and acetals. Expediently, those solvents are used that are at least 10% water-miscible, have a boiling

15 point below 200°C and/or have less than 10 carbons. Particular preference is given to methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, 1,2-butanediol 1-methyl ether, 1,2-propanediol 1-n-propyl ether, tetrahydrofuran or acetone.

20 The water or water/solvent mixture can be separated off in process c) in a manner known per se, for example by distillation, if appropriate under reduced pressure. The distillation is generally carried out after grinding, but can also be carried out in the course of the grinding process.

25 In the inventive process, the oil used as dispersion medium is an edible oil liquid at 20°C, or a hard fat solid at 20°C.

Further details on the protecting colloids and dispersion media
30 used are given in the description of the oily suspension already given at the outset.

The dry powder used for the grinding can generally be all solid preparations known from the prior art in which at least one
35 carotenoid enclosed by a protecting colloid is present.

Preference is given to the dry powders produced as specified in EP-A-0 065 193, EP-A-0 832 569, DE-A-199 19 751, WO 98/26008, EP-A-0 937 412, WO 91/062292 and WO 94/19411.

40

The dry carotenoid powders described in EP-A-0 065 193 are obtainable by a process in which a carotenoid is briefly dissolved in a water-miscible organic solvent at elevated temperatures, the carotenoid is immediately precipitated from the
45 resultant solution in colloidal dispersion form by rapid mixing

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with an aqueous solution of a protecting colloid and the resultant dispersion is converted into a dry powder.

According to EP-A-0 832 569, by heating the dispersion produced according to EP-A-0 065 193 at a temperature from 40°C to 90°C and then spray-drying it, a dry carotenoid powder is obtained in which the active compound particles are substantially amorphous as shown by x-ray diffraction.

- 10 The dry powders described in DE-A-199 19 751 comprise at least one xanthophyll selected from the group consisting of astaxanthin, lutein and zeaxanthin which is embedded in a matrix of casein as protecting colloid.
- 15 The dry powders described in WO 98/26008 comprise at least one xanthophyll which is embedded in a matrix of a mixture of low-molecular-weight and high-molecular-weight protecting colloids.
- 20 EP-A-0 937 412 relates to pulverulent carotenoid preparations obtainable by a) suspending a carotenoid in a water-immiscible solvent, in the presence or absence of an antioxidant and/or oil; b) heating this suspension to a temperature in the range from 100 to 250°C; c) mixing the solution obtained according to b) with an aqueous protecting colloid solution at a temperature from 20 to 25 100°C; d) separating off the organic solvent and converting the dispersion into a dry powder.

- The dry powders disclosed in WO 91/062292 are obtainable by
- 30 grinding the carotenoids in an aqueous protecting colloid solution and subsequently spray-drying the ground aqueous carotenoid suspension.

- In WO 94/19411, crystalline carotenoids are ground in the
- 35 presence of an aqueous protecting colloid solution, converted into an amorphous modification by short-time heating to the melting point, and then spray-dried.

- For further details on the production of these dry powders, see
- 40 the descriptions of the abovementioned publications.

The dry carotenoid powders used for producing the inventive oily suspensions, in addition to the protecting colloids, can comprise other aids such as plasticizers, emulsifiers and/or stabilizers.

29

The plasticizers used are sugars or sugar alcohols, for example sucrose, glucose, lactose, invert sugar, sorbitol, mannitol or glycerol.

- 5 The ratio of protecting colloid and plasticizer to carotenoid is generally selected in such a manner that the dry powder comprises from 0.5 to 65% by weight, preferably from 1 to 25% by weight, of carotenoid, from 10 to 50% by weight, preferably from 15 to 35% by weight, of a protecting colloid, from 20 to 70% by weight, preferably from 30 to 60% by weight, of a plasticizer, all percentages based on the dry mass of the powder, with or without minor amounts of a stabilizer.

- To increase the stability of the carotenoids against oxidative degradation, it can be advantageous to add from 0 to 10% by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 7.5% by weight, based on the total amount of the dry powders, of one or more stabilizers such as α -tocopherol, t-butylated hydroxytoluene, t-butylated hydroxyanisole, ascorbic acid or ethoxyquin.

- 20 Emulsifiers can be, for example, ascorbyl palmitate, polyglycerol esters of fatty acids, sorbitan esters of fatty acids, propylene glycol esters of fatty acids or lecithin at a concentration of from 0 to 200% by weight, preferably from 5 to 150% by weight, particularly preferably from 10 to 80% by weight, based on the carotenoids in the dry powder.

- In the case of a mixture of carotenoids, in the inventive grinding process it is possible to grind all of the components used in the suspension as a total mixture. However, each carotenoid to be ground can also be ground individually at high concentration in the oil to be used. The final preparation is then produced by mixing the respective individual suspensions.

- 35 The inventive oily suspensions can be diluted to the respective service concentration before use by adding fats or oils. They can be diluted, for example, with stirring at elevated temperatures, for example from 30 to 80°C.

- 40 The abovementioned suspensions are suitable, inter alia, as additive to animal feeds and food preparations or mixed feed, as compositions for producing pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations and for producing food supplement preparations in the human and animal sectors.

30

Preferably, the suspensions may be used as feed additives in animal nutrition, for example by incorporation into feed pellets during extrusion or for application or spraying onto feed pellets.

5

The use as feed additives is performed in particular by direct spraying of the inventive suspensions, with or without dilution with oils, for example onto animal feed pellets in what is termed post-pelleting application.

10

A preferred embodiment of the spraying process is that the feed pellets are charged with the oily suspension under reduced pressure.

15 Examples of this are found, inter alia, in GB-A-2 232 573 and in EP-A-0 556 883.

Typical fields of application in the food sector are, for example, vitaminization and coloring of drinks, milk products

20 such as yogurt, flavored milk drinks or dairy ice cream, and of pudding powders, egg products, baking mixes and confectionery.

In the cosmetics sector, the oily suspensions can be used, for example, for decorative body care products, for example in the

25 form of a cream, a lotion, as lipsticks or make-up.

The invention further relates to food supplements, animal feeds, foods and pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations which contain the oily suspensions described at the outset.

30

The invention preferably relates to animal feeds, in particular feed pellets, which are charged with the suspensions.

Food supplement preparations and pharmaceutical preparations

35 which comprise the inventive suspension are, inter alia, tablets, dragées and, preferably, hard and soft gelatin capsules.

Cosmetic preparations which can comprise the inventive suspensions are, for example, preparations which can be applied

40 topically, in particular decorative body care products such as lipsticks, face make-up in the form of a cream and lotions.

In the case of the active compounds which absorb UV light described at the outset (light screens), the inventive

45 light-screen-containing solid preparations and the oily dispersions produced therefrom are also suitable as photostable UV filters in cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations to protect

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human skin or human hair from solar radiation or from artificial light that has a high UV content, alone or together with compounds which are known for cosmetic or pharmaceutical preparations and absorb in the UV range. The cosmetic and
5 pharmaceutical preparations as such are also obviously stabilized at the same time in order to remain active for as long as possible.

Therefore, the present invention also relates to
10 light-screen-containing cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations for protecting human skin or human hair from UV light in the range from 280 to 400 nm which comprise, in a cosmetically or pharmaceutically suitable carrier, active amounts of a formulation of sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic
15 UV filter substances as photostable UV filters, alone or together with compounds absorbing in the UVA and UVB ranges which are known per se for cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations, in which the formulations are the inventive solid preparations mentioned at the outset or the oily dispersions produced
20 therefrom.

The amount of sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic UV filter substance in the form of the inventive formulations which is used in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations is
25 in the range from 0.05 to 20% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 10% by weight, particularly preferably in the range from 1 to 7% by weight, based on the total amount of the cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparation.

30 The light-screen-containing cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations are generally based on a carrier which comprises at least one oil phase. However, preparations solely on an aqueous basis are also possible. Therefore, compositions which come into consideration are oils, oil-in-water and water-in-oil emulsions,
35 creams and pastes, protective lipstick compositions or fat-free gels.

Emulsions which come into consideration are, inter alia, also O/W macroemulsions, O/W microemulsions or O/W/O emulsions comprising
40 amino-substituted hydroxybenzophenones of the formula I in disperse form, the emulsions being obtainable by phase-inversion technology, according to DE-A-197 26 121.

Customary cosmetic aids which can come into consideration as
45 additives are, for example, coemulsifiers, fats and waxes, stabilizers, thickeners, biogenic active compounds, film-forming agents, perfumes, dyes, luster agents, preservatives, pigments,

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- electrolytes (for example magnesium sulfate) and pH regulators. Coemulsifiers which come into consideration are preferably known W/O emulsifiers and in addition also O/W emulsifiers, for example polyglycerol esters, sorbitan esters or partially esterified
- 5 glycerides. Typical examples of fats are glycerides; waxes are, inter alia, beeswax, paraffin wax or microwaxes, possibly in combination with hydrophilic waxes. Stabilizers which can be used are metal salts of fatty acids, for example magnesium stearate, aluminum stearate and/or zinc stearate. Suitable thickeners are,
- 10 for example, crosslinked polyacrylic acids and their derivatives, polysaccharides, in particular xanthan gum, guar gum, agar, alginates and tyloses, carboxymethylcellulose and hydroxyethylcellulose, in addition fatty alcohols, monoglycerides and fatty acids, polyacrylates, polyvinyl alcohol and
- 15 polyvinylpyrrolidone. Biogenic active compounds are, for example, plant extracts, protein hydrolysates and vitamin complexes. Customary film-forming agents are, for example, hydrocolloids such as chitosan, microcrystalline chitosan or quaternized chitosan, polyvinylpyrrolidone, vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate
- 20 copolymers, polymers of the acrylic acid series, quaternary cellulose derivatives and similar compounds. Suitable preservatives are, for example, formaldehyde solution, p-hydroxybenzoate or sorbic acid. Luster agents which come into consideration are, for example, glycol distearate esters such as
- 25 ethylene glycol distearate, but also fatty acids and fatty acid monoglycol esters. Dyes which can be used are the substances which are approved and suitable for cosmetic purposes, as compiled, for example, in the publication "Kosmetische Färbemittel" [Cosmetics Dyes] of the Farbstoffkommission der
- 30 Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft [Dye Commission of the German Research Association], published by Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, 1984. These dyes are usually used at a concentration of from 0.001 to 0.1% by weight, based on the total mixture.
- 35 An additional content of antioxidants is generally preferred. Thus all antioxidants which are suitable or customary for cosmetic and/or dermatological applications can be used as favorable antioxidants.
- 40 Advantageously the antioxidants are selected from the group consisting of amino acids (for example glycine, histidine, tyrosine, tryptophan) and their derivatives, imidazoles (for example urocanic acid) and their derivatives, peptides such as D,L-carnosine, D-carnosine, L-carnosine and their derivatives
- 45 (for example anserine), carotenoids, carotenes (for example β -carotene, lycopene) and their derivatives, chlorogenic acid and its derivatives, lipoic acid and its derivatives (for example

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- 5 dihydrolipoic acid), aurothioglucose, propylthiouracil and other
thiols (for example thiorodoxin, glutathione, cysteine, cystine,
cystamine and their glycosyl, N-acetyl, methyl, ethyl, propyl,
amyl, butyl, and lauryl, palmitoyl, oleyl, γ -linoleyl, cholesteryl
10 and glyceryl esters) and their salts, dilauryl thiodipropionate,
distearyl thiodipropionate, thiodipropionic acid and its
derivatives (esters, ethers, peptides, lipids, nucleotides,
nucleosides and salts) and sulfoximine compounds (for example
buthionine sulfoximines, homocysteine sulfoximines, buthionine
15 sulfones, penta-, hexa- and heptathionine sulfoximine) in very
low acceptable dosages (for example pmol to μ mol/kg), in addition
(metal)chelating agents (for example α -hydroxy fatty acids,
palmitic acid, phytic acid, lactoferrin), α -hydroxy acids (for
example citric acid, lactic acid, malic acid), humic acid, bile
20 acid, bile extracts, bilirubin, biliverdin, EDTA and its
derivatives, unsaturated fatty acids and their derivatives (for
example γ -linolenic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid), folic acid
and its derivatives, ubiquinone and ubiquinol and their
derivatives, vitamin C and its derivatives (for example ascorbyl
25 palmitate, Mg ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl acetate), tocopherol
and derivatives (for example vitamin E acetate, tocotrienol),
vitamin A and derivatives (vitamin A palmitate) and coniferyl
benzoate of benzoin resin, rutic acid and its derivatives,
 α -glycosylrutin, ferulic acid, furfurylidene-glucitol, carnosine,
30 butylated hydroxytoluene, butylated hydroxyanisole,
nordihydroguaiac resin acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid,
trihydroxybutyrophenone, uric acid and its derivatives, mannose
and its derivatives, zinc and its derivatives (for example ZnO,
ZnSO₄), selenium and its derivatives (for example
35 selenomethionin), stilbenes and their derivatives (for example
stilbene oxide, trans-stilbene oxide).

The amount of the abovementioned antioxidants (one or more
compounds) in the preparations is preferably from 0.001 to 30% by
35 weight, particularly preferably from 0.05 to 20% by weight, in
particular from 1 to 10% by weight, based on the total weight of
the preparation.

If vitamin E and/or its derivatives are the antioxidant or
40 antioxidants, it is advantageous to choose their respective
concentrations from the range from 0.001 to 10% by weight, based
on the total weight of the formulation.

If vitamin A and/or its derivatives or carotenoids are the
45 antioxidant or antioxidants, it is advantageous to choose their
respective concentration from the range from 0.001 to 10% by

weight, based on the total weight of the formulation.

Customary oil components in cosmetics are, for example, paraffin oil, glyceryl stearate, isopropyl myristate, diisopropyl adipate, 5 2-ethylhexanoic acid cetyl stearyl ester, hydrogenated polyisobutene, vaseline, caprylic acid/capric acid triglycerides, microcrystalline wax, lanolin and stearic acid.

The total amount of aids and additives can be from 1 to 80, 10 preferably from 6 to 40% by weight, and the nonaqueous portion ("active substance") can be from 20 to 80, preferably from 30 to 70% by weight, based on the media. The medium can be prepared in a manner known per se, that is to say, for example, by hot, cold, hot-hot/cold or PIT emulsification. This is a purely mechanical 15 process: no chemical reaction takes place.

Such sunscreen preparations can therefore be in liquid, paste or solid form, for example as water-in-oil creams, oil-in-water 20 creams and lotions, aerosol foam creams, gels, oils, fat sticks, powders, sprays or aqueous alcoholic lotions.

Finally, other substances which absorb in the UV range and are known per se can be used conjointly, provided that they are stable in the overall system of the combination of UV filters to 25 be used according to the invention.

The majority of the light screens in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations serving to protect the human epidermis consist of compounds which absorb UV light in the UVB 30 region, that is to say in the range from 280 to 320 nm. For example, the content of the UVA absorbers to be used according to the invention is from 10 to 90% by weight, preferably from 20 to 50% by weight, based on the total amount of UVB and UVA absorbing substances.

35

Any UVA and UVB filter substances come into consideration as UV filter substances which are employed in combination with the formulations to be used according to the invention. Examples are:

40	No.	Substance	CAS No. (=acid)
	1	4-aminobenzoic acid	150-13-0
	2	3-(4'-trimethylammonium)benzylidenebornan-2-one methyl sulfate	52793-97-2
45	3	3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylsalicylate (homosalatum)	118-56-9
	4	2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone (oxybenzonum)	131-57-7

35	2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone	131-56-6
36	2,2'-dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone-5,5'-disodium sulfonate	3121-60-6

- 5 Polymeric or polymer-bound filter substances can also be used according to the invention.

The inventive cosmetic and dermatological preparations can advantageously also comprise inorganic pigments based on metal
10 oxides and/or other sparingly water-soluble or water-insoluble metal compounds, in particular the oxides of titanium (TiO_2), zinc (ZnO), iron (for example Fe_2O_3), zirconium (ZrO_2), silicon (SiO_2), manganese (for example MnO), aluminum (Al_2O_3), cerium (for example Ce_2O_3), mixed oxides of the corresponding metals and mixtures of
15 such oxides. Particularly preferably, such pigments are based on TiO_2 and ZnO .

It is particularly advantageous in the present invention, although not obligatory, if the inorganic pigments are present in
20 hydrophobic form, that is to say they are surface-treated in a water-repellent manner. This surface treatment can be that the pigments are provided with a thin hydrophobic coating in a manner known per se, as described in DE-A-33 14 742.

- 25 To protect human hair from UV radiation, the inventive light screen formulations can be incorporated into shampoos, lotions, gels, hairsprays, aerosol foam creams or emulsions at concentrations of from 0.1 to 10% by weight, preferably from 1 to 7% by weight. The respective formulations can be used here, inter
30 alia, for washing, dyeing or styling hair.

The formulations to be used according to the invention are generally distinguished by a particularly high absorption capacity in the UVA radiation region with a sharp band structure.
35 In addition, they are readily soluble in cosmetic oils and may be readily incorporated into cosmetic formulations. The emulsions produced using the formulations are distinguished particularly by their high stability, the formulations themselves by their high photostability, and the preparations produced therewith by their
40 pleasant feel on the skin.

The UV filter action of the inventive formulations can also be utilized to stabilize active compounds and aids in cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations.

- 45 The inventive preparations are distinguished by a particularly high absorption capacity in the UVB radiation range with sharp

band structure and high light screen factors.

In particular, the high light screen factor of the preparations, which was measured even at low concentrations of UV-absorbing active compounds, was surprising.

In the examples below, the procedure of the inventive process is described in more detail.

10 Example 1

Astaxanthin dry powder

45 g of crystalline astaxanthin were suspended at room temperature in 375 g of an azeotropic isopropanol/water mixture. This active compound suspension was then heated to 96°C and, at a flow rate of 2.1 kg/h, continuously mixed with further isopropanol/water azeotrope at a temperature of 227°C and a flow rate of 2.7 kg/h, the astaxanthin dissolving at a mixture temperature of 169°C and a pressure of 60 bar. The resultant active compound solution was then mixed at a flow rate of 56.1 kg/h with an aqueous phase consisting of a solution of 80 g of Na caseinate in 12 l of distilled water in which the pH had been set to 8.0 using 18 mL of 1 M NaOH.

25

The nanoparticulate active compound particles formed during the mixing had a particle size of 100 nm in the isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound dispersion was then set to pH 4.8 using 1 M HCl, so that the active compound/caseinate particles were flocculated out. After the flocculated particles were filtered off via a filter bag and subsequent freeze-drying, a dry powder having an astaxanthin content of 36% by weight was obtained.

35 Example 2

Astaxanthin dry powder

50 g of crystalline astaxanthin and 5.6 g of ethoxyquin were suspended at room temperature in 416 g of an azeotropic isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound suspension was then heated to 97°C and, at a flow rate of 2.1 kg/h, continuously mixed with further isopropanol/water azeotrope at a temperature of 216°C and a flow rate of 2.7 kg/h, the astaxanthin dissolving at a mixture temperature of 169°C and a pressure of 60 bar. The active compound solution was then mixed at a flow rate of 55.6 kg/h with an aqueous phase consisting of a solution of 23.3

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g of Na caseinate in 14 l of distilled water in which the pH had been set to 8.3 using 5 mL of 1 M NaOH.

The active compound particles formed during the mixing had a
5 particle size of 116 nm in the isopropanol/water mixture. This active compound dispersion was then set to pH 4.8 using 1 M HCl, so that the active compound/caseinate particles were flocculated out. The suspension was then filtered via a filter bag and the filter cake was dried. The resultant solids had an astaxanthin
10 content of 62% by weight.

Example 3

Lycopene dry powder

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45 g of crystalline lycopene, 3.6 g of palmitic acid and 6.6 g of tocopherol were suspended at room temperature in 388 g of an azeotropic isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound suspension was then heated to 94°C and, at a flow rate of
20 2.0 kg/h, continuously mixed with further isopropanol/water azeotrope at a temperature of 206°C and a flow rate of 3.3 kg/h, the lycopene dissolving at a mixture temperature of 171°C and a pressure of 63 bar. The resultant active compound solution was mixed at a flow rate of 33.8 kg/h with an aqueous phase
25 consisting of a solution of 80 g of Na caseinate in 7 l of distilled water in which the pH had been set to 8.0 using 19 mL of 1 M NaOH.

The active compound particles formed during the mixing had a
30 particle size of 125 nm in the isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound dispersion was then set to pH 4.8 using 1 M HCl, so that the active compound/caseinate particles were flocculated out. The suspension was then filtered through a filter bag and freeze-dried. The dried filter cake had a lycopene content of 32%
35 by weight.

Example 4

 β -Carotene dry powder

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45 g of β -carotene, 3.6 g of ascorbyl palmitate and 6.6 g of tocopherol were suspended at room temperature in 388 g of an azeotropic isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound suspension was then heated to 96°C and, at a flow rate of
45 2.1 kg/h, continuously mixed with further isopropanol/water azeotrope at a temperature of 210°C and a flow rate of 3.0 kg/h, the β -carotene dissolving at a mixture temperature of 170°C and a

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pressure of 62 bar. The active compound solution was then mixed at a flow rate of 35.5 kg/h with an aqueous phase consisting of a solution of 80 g of Na caseinate in 7 l of distilled water in which the pH had been set to 8.0 using 18 mL of 1 M NaOH.

5

The active compound particles formed during the mixing had a particle size of 138 nm in the isopropanol/water mixture. This active compound dispersion was then set to pH 4.8 using 1 M HCl, so that the active compound/caseinate particles were flocculated out. The suspension was then filtered through a filter bag. The filter cake was then dried via freeze-drying. The dried filter cake had a β -carotene content of 32% by weight.

Example 5

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Astaxanthin dry powder (acid procedure)

45 g of crystalline astaxanthin and 4.5 g of vanillin were suspended at room temperature in 375 g of an azeotropic isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound suspension was then heated to 98°C and, at a flow rate of 2.1 kg/h, continuously mixed with further isopropanol/water azeotrope at a temperature of 230°C and a flow rate of 2.8 kg/h, the astaxanthin dissolving at a mixture temperature of 171°C and a pressure of 61 bar. The active compound solution was then mixed at a flow rate of 55.2 kg/h with an aqueous phase consisting of a solution of 80 g of Na caseinate (Lacto Bretagne Associés) in 12,000 g of distilled water in which the pH had been set to 2.9 using 88 g of 1 M HCl.

25

The active compound particles formed during the mixing had a particle size of 1.2 μ m in the isopropanol/water mixture. The active compound dispersion was then set to pH 4.8 using 1 M NaOH, so that the active compound/caseinate particles were flocculated out. The suspension was then filtered through a filter bag. The filter cake was then dried via freeze-drying. The dried filter cake had an astaxanthin content of 35% by weight.

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Example 6

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Grinding of lycopene with caseinate

3.3 g of crystalline lycopene, 2.5 g of Na caseinate and 0.33 g of ascorbyl palmitate were suspended at room temperature in 40 g of deionized water and the pH of the suspension was made alkaline using 3 g of 1 M NaOH. The active compound suspension, together with approximately 200 g of zirconium oxide ceramic grinding

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beads having a diameter of 1 mm, was then dispersed on a Red Devil mixer in a 100 ml glass flask. After a grinding time of 3, 6 and 12 hours, samples were taken in order to characterize the progress of the grinding. The mean particle sizes at these times
5 were 651 nm with 67% variance, 487 nm with 50% variance and 494 nm with 55% variance. The pH of the final sample was 7.7 at an E1/1 value of 136.

This active compound dispersion was then set to pH 4.8 using 1 M
10 HCl, so that the active compound/caseinate particles were flocculated out. After filtration through a filter bag, the filter cake was then freeze-dried.

Example 7

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Astaxanthin suspension in oil

To produce a highly concentrated oily astaxanthin suspension, 20 g of the astaxanthin dry powder obtained according to Example
20 2 were suspended together with 1.0 g of ethoxyquin, 1.0 g of preservative (BHT) and 4.0 g of emulsifier (Span 65, Sigma) in 100 g of neutral oil (Delios SK, Grünau) for 5 minutes using an Ultra Turrax. The resultant oil suspension which was stable to sedimentation had an astaxanthin content of 8.5% by weight, with
25 a secondary particle size of 34 μm .

Example 8

Astaxanthin suspension in oil

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Two kilograms of a mixture of 30% by weight of an astaxanthin-containing dry powder (Lucantin® Pink 10% strength, BASF AG) and 70 % by weight of soybean oil were stirred with a vane stirrer until the suspension was homogeneous. The mixture
35 was then transferred to a stirrable reservoir from which the suspension was transported by means of a peristaltic pump via a continuous ball mill (Dyno Mill KDL Spezial). The grinding vessel of the ball mill was packed with 400 g of glass balls (diameter 800-1200 μm). The finely divided suspension exiting from the mill
40 was collected and measured using a particle size measuring apparatus (Malvern Mastersizer). The grinding operation was repeated until 90% of the suspended particles had a particle size less than 10 μm [$D(0.9) < 10 \mu\text{m}$]. This corresponded to a mean particle size $D[4.3]$ of 5.2 μm .

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After separating off the milling bodies, part of the suspension was diluted with 10 times the amount of the oil used and allowed to stand for 12 h. Neither the undiluted nor the diluted suspension showed sedimentation phenomena over this period.

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